



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

At the regular meeting of the Torrey Botanical Club held April 29th, 1873, the following resolutions were presented by the committee appointed for that purpose, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us by death our honored head, Dr. JOHN TORREY,

Resolved: That while deeply grieving the common loss of all the promoters of his favorite science, we mourn him who in a peculiar manner was our founder, father and friend.

Resolved: That we cherish and prize his memory, inseparably interwoven not only with American Botany—in which he was co-laborer with the earlier pioneers, teacher and helper of nearly all the later investigators, and a leader in the original researches, public and private, of his State and country—but with the growth and coming to maturity of Botanical Science itself. We remember him with affectionate veneration as the occupant of chairs of high esteem and usefulness in several of our institutions of learning; as the incumbent from its establishment of an office of great personal trust under the General Government, in another exacting department of science; as a diligent, honest and humble student of nature; and, above all, as adorned with rare Christian excellence and grace, growing in knowledge and virtue fuller and riper to the last; and departing in a good old age, full of years and content.

Resolved: That we recognize it as our duty and privilege to imitate his excellent and alluring example, to use our utmost effort to promote a living interest in, and provide for the continuance and progress of local and general botanical investigation.

Resolved: That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Club, and that a copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

GEO. THURBER, }
WM. H. LEGGETT, } Committee.
ISAAC H. HALL, }

§ 31—Fertilization of *Asarum Canadense*.—In the *Hortus Cliffortianus*, one of the earliest works of Linnæus, published in 1737, occurs the following passage in reference to *Asarum Europæum*: “Stamina ante pubescentiam reflexa a pistillo procumbunt, at instante copula eriguntur prius mares alterni sex, uxori communi approximantur, genitalem farinam efflant; absoluta eorum venere et alterni reliqui sex mariti arcte feminam erecti comprimunt et suum pulverem effundunt.”

I have found no reference to this curious statement in any later works, and have sought for any record of similar behaviour in our own *Asarum Canadense*. A small patch of the latter plant, established in my garden, has enabled me to watch the progress of the anthesis of its flowers. As soon as the calyx lobes open, the twelve stamens are seen in beautiful symmetry, bent backwards and downwards from the stigma. In this position they all remain for a period varying from 12 to 36 hours, when one or more of the alternate anthers bursts its turgid cells, while its curved filament begins to straighten, and slowly the stamen arises until the fluke-